CITY INTELLIGENCE

(For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.)

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils met yesterday afternoon, for the transaction of business.

Select Branch. The stated meeting of this body was held in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday P. M., President Spering in the chair. A large number of spectators were present, awaiting with pa-tient anxiety to see what disposition was to be made of the "salt" question, as it was understood this was the day for the matter to be finally disposed of. The gallery was literally packed, and every available space, except that appropriated for the members, was occupied by persons for and against the bill. As Mr. Smith, the gentleman who had accidentally (?) ran off with the bill, entered the room, he was the centre of attraction for several minutes, and he received such attention that it was the subject of remark. Those interested in the rejection of the bill no doubt are capable of "soft scaping," as was evident from what we observed.

Mr. Smith said that upon last Thursday the Sait bill was placed in his hands by the clerk. He believed that he had full control of the bill as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, to which it was referred, and he desired to make an apology, as it had been decided by the President that the bill could be reconsidered.

Petitions were received from various pariles, which were referred to committees, A communication was received from the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, stating that it was necessary that another boat should be built, and recommending Councils to appropriate money to build such boat, for the purpose of aiding the present one to open the river.

A communication was received from Mayor

McMichael in reference to the Schuylkill water, enclosing a letter from the Engineer of the Water Works, who attributes the present condition of the water to the low state Mr. Wagner presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:-

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Mayor be and is hereby requested to appoint, without delay, scientific gentlemen to make a thorough chemical analysis of the Schuylkill water at Fairmount, and to report the result to these A number of petitions were received asking

for the expulsion of Mr. Smith, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Ratiroad, reported the bill referred to the Ratiroad Committee relative to a prohibition of salting the streets by the railroad companies, with an amendment.

Mr. Barlow rose to a point of order. His

point was that inasmuch as at the last meet-ing Councils took the bill from the committee, and proceeded to its consideration and reached the third reading, therefore, a report from the committee is out of order.

The Chair sustained Mr. Barlow's point.
Mr. Harlow then moved the consideration of the bill preventing railway companies from salting their tracks. Agreed to ununimously.

salting their tracks. Agreed to unanimously.

The bill then passed a second reading.
On the third reading Mr. GILLINGHAM offered an amendment as follows:—"With the exception of the approaches to Chesnut and Market Street Bridges and the switches on the roads."

Mr. King was opposed to any amendment of Mr. King was opposed to any amendment at the present time, and did not think it in order. He hoped to see the bill pass. A supplementary ordinance can be passed at any time to meet

any contingency.
Col. Page was opposed to salting the tracks, col. PAGE was opposed to satting the tracks, and has been so for years. He thought that the Chamber should act at once and pass the bill. He hoped every amendment would be voted down. Let us now act for the present; and for the future at another time. If one amendment is admitted, many others will follow, and the bill will be sent to the other Chamber, and thus cause great delay, and the bill may never pass.

Mr. Spering suggested that the Chamber go into a Committee of the Whole in order to insure a full debate.

sure a full debate.

Colonel Page took the Chair, the Chamber being in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Van Cleve was opposed to all amendment. The one presented is special, and refers to two companies only, while the bill regards all the companies alike.

The objection was here made, that the calling

of Colonel Page to the Chair does not resolve the Chamber into a Committee of the Whole. A motion was then made to go into a Committee of the Whole, upon which the yeas and mays were called as follows:—
YEAS—Mess:s. Cattell, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kersey, McCutcheon, Pollock, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Smith, Spering, President—14.
NAYS—Barlow, Bumm, Campbell, Duffy, King, Manuel, Marcus, Page, Stokley, Van Cleve, Wagner—11.
Mr. GILLINGHAM again offered his amend-A motion was then made to

Mr. GILLINGHAM again offered his amend-

Mr. Fox moved to amend by including the

CATTELL replied to Mr. Van Cleve, and said that there was no special legislation con-templated in the amendment. The approaches to the bridge are very steep, and travel will be greatly interfered with if the tracks are not kept clean in the most expeditious manner. Why not include the Pennsylvania Railroad, as that road also salts the tracks on Market street? Colonel Page thought the bill included all

mr. Fox withdrew his amendment.
Mr. Fox withdrew his amendment.
Mr. SHALLCROSS offered an amendment excepting the Second and Third Streets road, north of Lehigh avenue; Fifth and Sixth Streets road, north of Berks street, and Market and Chestnut Streets roads, west of the Schuylkill

bridges.

Mr. Jones desired to include the Manayunk and Hidge Avenue Rallroad, Mr. STOKLEY-How about the Darby road?

Mr. Catter, thanked the gentleman for mentioning the Darby road, as people who travel six or seven miles on that road were en-

titled to consideration.

A number of propositions were now made amid some confusion, and the amendment as amended was read again for information of

Mr. W. F. SMITH arose and said, that since last Thursday he had been made a target of by some of the weekly and daily papers, simply because he had carried away a bill, which he considered he had a right to do, and which he considered he had a right to do, and which he could prove by parliamentary usage, but he waved this point now, because he thought the present action proved that he had not done wrong. He had been held up to the scorn of the people, and that portion of the community who do not think, but are led by what they had in the papers, have condemned him. He read in the paners, have condemned him. He had been charged with the defeat of the bill, while, under parliamentary rules, be had simply done what was strictly right. Why did not the bill pass that was strictly right. Why did not the bill pass that was presented at the last meeting simply because ten members voted nay on a suspension of the rule? The action of to day has proved that there is great diversity of opinion among the members regarding the bill.

Sometimes communities run wild, and on this subject they are wild to day. So far as the bill was concerned, he intended to vote for it after it was properly amended so as to protect the interests of the railroad companies to a limited extent, while much would be gained to satisfy the requirements of the public. We should be careful notio impair the usefulness of the railroad companies. There are thousands of poor people in Philadelphia who have to use the cars at early hours in the morning, and their business would be much affected if the cars are delayed. It would not make much difference to citizens who can wait until nine or ten o'clock to get to their places of business. All they desire is clean streets. If the street contractors would keep the street crossings clean, the cause of complaint would in a great measure be removed. On this question he intended to perform his whole duty. As a public man, a legislator or a private citizen, he would defy any man to say that he had not always faithfully discharged his duties. On this question he felt that he was right, and no power on earth could swerve him from his course. Let the amendment pass, and then let it be sent to Sometimes communities run wild, and on earth could swerve him from his course. Let the amendment pass, and then let it be sent to the other Chamber and become a law this very

Mr. King opposed all amendments, and did not like the idea of special legislation favoring one portion of the companies and not others. He felt that be appropriately sentiments. He felt that he expressed the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the citizens in urging the passage of the bill without amend-

Mr. Barlow moved that the committee rise and report the bill without amendment. Not The amendments were then carried, 15 to 10.

The committee then arose and reported the bill to the Chamber, with the amendments.

Mr. King moved that the amendments made in Committee of the Whole be stricken out.

Upon which the President ruled that such a motion was not exactly in order, although tie

appeared in doubt.

Mr. Horkins rose to a point of order, that a Mr. Hopkins rose to a point of order, thatia, motion to amend is not in order. The bill is on its final passage and carnot be amended unless it again goes to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stokley rose to another point, that the Chamber has not received the report.

Mr. Hopkins stated that the amendment can not be stricken out because it has been the subject of special amendment in the Committee of the Whole, and we must go back to the committee to accomplish the desired end.

mittee to accomplish the desired end. Mr. King asked the President to decide the uestion before the Chimber.
Mr. Spering said that he would rather refer

he question to the Chamber. He had consulted be authorities on this point and they differ. Mr. SMITH said he had not intended to say anything else on this subject, but he wished to appear as a peacemaker. Let us take the ques-tion on the motion of Mr. Stokley, and if we accept the bill it can be passed by the same

Colonel Page said the subject narrowed itself Colonel Page said the subject narrowed itself down to this, that the amendments are calculated to defeat the bill, and those gentlemen who favor the amendments are in reality opposed to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Cattell, took exception to this and stated that while he was willing to do what he could for the citizens of the built up portion of the city, he also owed a duty to the citizens he represented in the roral district.

resented in the rural district, and they desired the use of the sail.

Mr. Earlow rose to another point of order, that the question raised by the gentleman from the Eleventh Ward is in order.

The President so decided.

On the question being stated, Mr. Stokley explained his position with reference to the sait bill. He was in favor of using salt, but desired to have the bill passed, in order to prove the question practically in the streets, whether the salt was as much a nuisance as some people thought. If you salt the approaches to the bridges the drainage will run down the grade; if you salt the curves the cars will carry the salt for half a square. Let the bill pass without amendment, and put the question of salting or contactly of the streets to a practical test. not saiting the streets to a practical test.

Much confusion prevailed about this time, the outside crowd being very great, filling up every

space in the Chamber.

The President decided that if the Chamber refused to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole, the bill must of course fail. It was recommended to again go into a Com-nittee of the Whole, as the Chamber had got

itself tied into a knot.

A motion was made that the report be adopted, upon which the yeas and nays were called, as follows:—
YEAS—Messrs, Bumm, Cattell, Duffy, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kersey, Manuel, McCuttheon, Pollock, Shallcross, Shern, Stokley, Spering (President)—16, NAYS—Messrs, Barlow, Campbell, King, Marcus, Page, Ritchle, Shermer, Smith, Van Cleve, Wagner—9. called, as follows:-

A complicated state of things prevailed at this time. Members were compelled to vote against their cherished object. If they voted against the amendment and carried it then the bill.

under the Chair's decision, must fall.

Mr. Sperra (President) stated that he would
like the Chamber to make a rule, and that is,
will the Chamber agree to amend a bill on its

will the Chamber agree to amend a bill on its final passage?

Colonel Page said that the amendments defeated the very object of the bill; therefore he would have to vote against the bill, although he was opposed to salting the streets.

The question was taken on the proposition submitted by Mr. King, that the bill may be amended on third reading. Yeas, 14; nays, 12.

Mr. Spering said the bill is now before the Chamber for amendment. hamber for amendment.

Several amendments were proposed. Mr. STOKLEY moved to strike out all the Colonel Page seconded the motion, and the

Yeas and nays were as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs, Barlow, Campbell, Duffy, Kersey, King, Marons, Page, Bitchie, Sneemar, Stokley, Van Cleve, Wagner—12.
NAYS—Messrs, Bumm, Cattell, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Manuel, McCutcheon, Pollock, Shalleross, Snern, Smith, Spering, President—14.
A motion was then made to amoud by static.

Spering, President—14.

A motion was then made to amend by striking out all curves. Agreed to—Yeas, 12; nays, 11.
On the final passage of the bill as amended, the yeas were 25; nays, none.
The bill as amended, does not prevent the tracks north of Berks street or west of the tracks north of Berks street or west of the tracks north of Berks street or west of the tracks north of Berks street or west of the tracks north of Berks street or west of the tracks north of Berks street or west of the Works. On motion of Mr. Stokley, the Chamber proceeded to an election for Trustees of the Gas Works. Messrs. John Houseman and Charles E. Graeff were elected.

. Graeff were elected. Mr. VAN CLEVE offered a resolution that any ember of Select Council who shall enter the Chamber during a session in a state of intoxica-tion, shall be ejected by the Messenger, and if he repeats the offense and becomes unruly, he shall be again ejected, and proper measures be taken to have him expelled. Agreed to, unant-

Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Gas Works, submitted a lengthy report from that committee, of which the following is an

The gross profits of the year amount to \$392 -059-37. After paying the interest of the loans and the amount due to the sinking fund, there remained to be carried to the contingent fund more than \$100,600. Besides this, the public lighting was done at a loss to the Trust of more than \$102,000.

than \$102,000.

The Trustees have, during the year, paid off one of the loans, amounting to \$125,000, and they have sufficient loans on hand to pay all the loans of which the Trustees have charge. The sinking fund of the three last loans authorized by Councils, are in charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The contract recently made by the Trustees for the supply of coal, at \$7.80 cash, or \$8 on five months' credit, will be a saving of more than \$100,000 as compared with he prices of last year. The report was received and ordered to be

Mr. STOKLEY presented a bill for the better protection of the common sewers of the city.

VAN CLEVE called up the bill from Common Council making an appropriation to get another boat, the Atlantic, to assist the new City Statements were made by severa members in relation to the incompetency of the present Ice Boot, and it was urged that the com erce of the city absolutely requires additional coats on the Delaware to keep the ship channel

Mr. STOKLEY stated that the builder of the new Ice Boat told him before the boat was launched that he did not believe she would be of sufficient service unless the Trustees had a new boiler placed in her, and the result of her trial this winter has proved the truth of the builder's assertion. As she stands at present she the defect is in her bollers.

Colonel Page could not see how the employ-

ment of the tug-boat Atlantic, at an additional expense to the city of about \$5000, could facilitate the Ice Boat in her legitimate functions. He did not suppose it was intended to make a tug-boat of either the Ice Boat or her proposed assistant. assistant.
The ordinance making an appropriation of \$5000 for the purposes mentioned, was then con-

curred in. Adjourned,

Common Branch.

Presider MARCER in the chair. Presider Marcer in the chair.

A communication, received from merchants, was read, requesting the employment of an additional vessel to assist the Ice Beat in opening the channel of the Delaware. Referred.

A very long communication from Henry Simons, the iron contractor for the new Chesnut Street Bridge, was read. It gave valuable statistics concerning the erection of the bridge.

The chamber ordered the communication to be Mr. Potter offered an ordinance appropriat-

ing \$5000 for the purpose of hiring a vessel to assist the present Ice Boat in clearing the Dela-

river of ice. Willitrs said he was not in favor of any additional appropriations at so early a season in the year. The country roads are all blocked up at the present time, and the residents of the section of the city from which he came turned out any with their city from which he came turned out, and, with their teams, assisted in clearing them for travel. He thought that the mer-chants should, at their own expense, contribute towards hiring a boat to assist the present fee Boot. Mr. Potter advocated the appropriation of the

Mr. Potter advocated the appropriation of the money, as the commerce of the city was being affected by the river not being open. He said that the merchants of the city were collecting money, and expected to raise fifteen thousand dollar towards hiring a boat to clear the river of ice. The boilers in the new City Ice Boat are deficient, and therefore the obstructions in the river cannot be removed by that boat.

Mr. RAY opposed the passage of the ordinance. He knew the boat would be a failure when

mechanics experimented by the city's money, and inserted old boilers into the boat instead of

Nr. HANCOCK favored the appropriation, He

Mr. HANCOCK favored the appropriation. He considered that it was but proper that the money should be appropriated, the river opened, and not only the merchants, but the citizens of the entire city would be benefitted.

Mr. Connow said that the merchants alone should open the channel, as they would be benefitted, and not the citizens.

The yeas and mays were required on the passage of the ordinance and were as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bardsley, Cameron, Dillon, Earnest, Evans, Franciscus, Gill, Hancock, Haney, Harrison, Henszey, Hetzell, Hill, Kater, Littleton, Mactague, Martin, F., Martin, J. C., Martin, W. D., Mershon, Mitton, Myers, Ogden, Oram, Palmer, Potter, Shane, Shoemaker, Simpson, Smith, Stockham, Thomson, Vankirk, Wagner, Marcer, President—37.

Ident—37.
NAYS—Messrs, Barnes, Billington, Calhoun, Conrow, Eager, Harper, Kennedy, O'Neill, Hay, Tyson, Willits—11.
The ordinance then passed.

The ordinance then passed.

Mr. Smith presented a remonstrance of citizens against the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the salting of the city railway tracks.

Mr. Evans also offered a remonstrance of

Both were laid on the table.

The Chamber voted for Trustees of City Gas
Works, M. Hall Stanton and George I. Young
being Republican, and Moneure Robinson and J. Duross O'Bryan Democratic nominees. The

former were elected.
Mr. Harps presented are solution instructing the Commissioner of City Property to have the snow removed from the south side of Chesnu-sireet, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Agreed to,
Agreed to,
The Chairman submitted a communication
from the Directors of the Philadelphia and
Southern Mail Steamship Company, asking
Councils to appropriate \$12,000 for the purpose
of removing the ice blockade in the Delaware
channel. Referred to Finance Committee.
Mr. Franciscus called up the ordinance increasing the salary of the Unief Engineer of the
Water Works to \$5000 per annum, which, without discussion, passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 17.

out discussion, passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 17.
Mr. Harren offered the following:—
Whereas, a statement having been recently set forth in a pamphlet published by parties inte-rested in the location of the contemplated Go-yernment Navy Yard for Iron-clads, at New

London, Conn.; therefore

Resolved, By the the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that for the purpose of disabusing the minds of members of Congress, proving such statements to be entirely groundless and without the slightest foundation, we respectfully invite the members of both Houses of Congress to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of making a personal examina-tion of League Island at their earliest conveni-

Resolved, That a joint special committee of five members from each Chamber be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Chair named Messrs, Harper, Billington, Franciscus, Evans and Dillon the committee from Common Council.

The bill making an appropriation to the Department of Prisons was called up, and passed with slight amendments.

The School bill was then called up and noted.

with slight amendments.

The School bill was then 'called up and acted upon. After several of the items were amended by reducing the amounts,

Mr. Smith moved to amend the item of salary of teachers from \$1,015,075 to \$1,114,375. This, he stated, would give to all teachers with a salary under \$450, an increase of 20 per cent., and on all salaries over that sum, an increase of 10 per cent.

Mr. Dillon offered an amendment to in-

crease the amount to \$146,88375, to allow a pro-portionate increase of 25 per cent, alike to the eachers and the housekkeepers of the schools. Mr. DILLON offered a new amendment to ap-

propriate \$9507 extra for an increase of pay to the housekeepers. The amendment passed, Another amendment, to increase all salaries under \$450 ten per cent., without affacine ries above that flavor on Mr. Smith's amend-ment, Mr. Evans moved to postpone the sub-

ment, Mr. EVANS moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

The bill from Select Council, with amendments, in reference to salting the passenger railway tracks, was called up.

Mr. EVANS moved to concur—another motion was made not to concur.

Mr. FRANCISCUS said he hoped Common Council would not concur in the amendments; Select Council would be censurable for their actions, and all the responsibility would rest on

that Chamber. Common Council had done its The motion to concur was lost. Yeas, 18; nays, 29. Adjourned.

STATEMENT FOR COUNCILS-INCREASE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS SALARIES,—An increase of 25 per cent, on all salaries, will require an extra appropriation of

An increase of 15 per cent. on all salaries over \$450, will require...... 18,750

An increase of 20 per cent. as above. \$86,800 An increase of 10 per cent. on all salaries over \$450, will require..... 12,500

The following statement is made up irom Controllers' Report for 1865:-

117	eachert	eccives.	32250: 12	Teachers	receive, \$600
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-- 460 15-Rochester GRAMMAR SCHOOL SALARIES, Highest Salaries, Lowest Salaries, Philadelphia. \$1500 \$340. oston 1800 1750 Unascertained nascertained. New Haven... Cincinnati..... 1800

Increased till it reaches \$2000, male. \$100 increased \$50 annu-Cincinnati..... ally, till it reached \$700 Cincinnati, female assistants, \$600 increased \$5 annually, till it reached \$750, loston High School, Principal... Philadelphia High School, Principal. 2250 boys Philadelphia High School, Principal. 1800 girls

NEW YORK SCHOOLS, 1000 teachers receive \$100 per annum. 40 teachers receive \$1200 per annum. Female

eachers.
E5 teachers receive \$1000 per annum,
80 teachers receive \$750 per annum,
50 teachers receive \$900 per annum.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION TEMPORARY Home.—The eleventh anniversary of this excel-lent institution took place yesterday afternoon at the Home, corner of Sixteenth and Poplar streets. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The ladies having the care of the Home presented their annual report, from which it appeared that during the year there had been 475 applications for admission, of which number eighty-five had received a shelter in the Home. There were also six placed out by the managers in good families, where their wants have been looked after, and the reads of future usefulness implanted. seeds of future usefulness implanted. At the present time there are sixty-five children receiving the attention of the Matron, Mrs. Clara Mailery, all of whom are well cared for by this lady, and their daily comfort secured. The Treasurer's report was also read, by which it was shown that the benevolent had not been unmindful of the claims of the children upon their charities. The addresses and other exercises were of a very pleasing character. Miss Susan O'Nell, the President, and the ladies composing the Board of Managers, are constantly engaged in looking after the welfare of all who may thus be placed under their care. Attached to the Home is a school, where the hildren are taught in the branches of a plain

AWARDS OF CITY STATIONERY.—The City Commissioners, at noon yesterday, awarded the contracts to the following gentlemen, as the lowest bidders:—C. E. Smith, G. V. Town, R. T. Gill and Thomas W. Price.

WEAT WE DRINK-THE IMPURITY OF THE SCRUTLEIGH WATER. - A report presented to Councils by Chief Engineer Birkinbine, of the Water Department, gives some interesting statistics in relation to the water supplied to the city. We give the following extracts from the report, and also the communication of the

Mayor to Councils:—
"This subject is of vital importance, as is evident from the following facts:—When the cholera visited London in 1853, the parts of the city supplied with impure water suffered three and a half times as much as those supplied with long at the deaths being 37 to plied with better water, the deaths being 37 to 10,600 in one case, and 130 to 10,000 in the other. It was the intention of the Department to give you a detailed account of all impurities drained into the dan, and of the sources from which they come; but unforeseen circumstances prevented the procuring of the requisite data. Enough has been ascertained, in addition to what has been communicated in former reports, to call for immediate action on the part of the city. It may be too late to prevent all this objectionable dramage as a lacce amount of capital is invested in the manufactories, and a large and increasing population now inhabits the region drained immediately into the dam. Enough can be seen by the most casual observer to sarily him of these tacts. When the river is not turbid, the water flows over Flat Rock Dam, and among the rocks, limped, bright, and beautiful as a mountain stream; but follow it down a few hundred yards, and after passing the paper-mills, the river, for one-half its width, is of a dark brow color. Further down it receives the refuse from dye works and manufactories of every kind, the entire sewage of Manayunk, and the refuse from the gas works. Below Manayunk the rive assumes a dark, dirty, milky appearance, and i covered with soiled waste and shreds from shoddy mills; but by the time the water flows to the Falls it assumes almost its original brilliancy; here, agam, it receives more objectionable matter from the chemical and dye-works, but a the Columbia bridge it seems to have deposited or destroyed all objectionable matter, and at Fairmount has apparently regained its original purity. But there is no doubt that a constant deterioration in quality is going on, which, if not arrested, will ultimately force the city to abandon the Schuyikill as a source of supply, if

the time to do so has not already arrived.
"The waters of rivers which traverse the grand centres of population become more impure in proportion to the developments of in-dustry, for while the mass of the water remains the same, the causes of impurity become daily more abundant. So with the numerous creeks draining the undulating surface of our city, many of which, once bright and beautiful, are now befouled by refuse from manufacturing establishments, and are being covered out of sight, one after another, as objects too loath-some to look upon, whose fetid waters would spread disease and death were they not thus hidden. Is there no remedy for this? Shall our industry only tend to make the most beau-titul and necessary of objects loathsome, or shall we, by the strong arm of law, protect purity of the water, and force manufacturers to ind some other means of carrying away retuse matter?

"The city has invested a large amount of money in the works for pumping water from the Schuylkill, and the purity of the water sup-plied is of great importance. If it is determined to continue this as a source, a large expenditure for the purpose of securing pure water will be warranted.
"If the drainage from factories and other

sources could be prevented from flowing into the dam, the quality of water would be unex-ceptionable, except in the time of freshet, when for a low prevented by subsiding reservoirs of sufficient capacity. A city with the wealth and number of inhabitants of Philadelphia should. at least, be able to supply itself with an abun-

dance of pure water.

'The project of purchasing the property on both sides of the lower part of the dam, and using it as a park, is a valuable suggestion, and worthy of your approval. It would do much to prevent objectionable drainage in the imme-diate vicinity of the works; but this alone will not insure the purity of the water; some dispo-sition must be made of the objectionable drainage from above."

The following communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, in reference to the Schuylkill water, was sent to Councils yes-

January 30, 1867. To the Hon, Morton McMichaet, Mayor of the

City of Philadelphia:-Dear Sir-The unpleasant taste and odor of the water supplied to the city at the present time, is no doubt owing to the large amount of objectionable matter discharged into the dam from manufactories principally located in Ma-nayunk. This appears to be in direct violation of the acts of Assembly of April 12, 1828, and February 7, 1832, and also in violation of the agreement which manufacturers purchasing from the Schuylkill Navigation Company have made with them

The reason that the bad taste and odor has only been complained of for the past lew days may be accounted for by the fact of the low stage of the river, and also that the thick covering of ice and snow prevents the light and rays of the sun from reaching the water; these are the most active agents in promoting subsidence and those chemical changes by which it, to a considerable extent, becomes purified. The time occupied by the water in travelling the distance between Manayunk and the Works s, in ordinary stages of the river, about three

The taste and offor complained of will disap pear when the river is again free of ice, and the amount of impurities remaining will not be discernible except when the river is rising in time of freshets; then, for a short time, it will be apparent, as the particles of matter which have come to rest in quiet parts of the dam become mixed with the water; but this is of so short duration that it will only be experienced by a portion of the city, and for a day or two at most.

On account of the alarming rate at which the impurities drained into the dam have increased. I have again pressed the subject upon Council. in my report. (See pages 60-67.) A careful survey of the river was made this fall, and a map of the vital parts of it, so far as our water cupply is concerned, is attached to the report. This represents that portion of the river between the cam and Falls. The subject has also occu-pied a portion of several of my former reports, opies of which are herewith submitted. See eport presented in 1861, pages 7-18; 1862, pages 9: 1865, pages 5-13: 1866, pages 5-11. Yours, respectfully, HENBY M. BIRKINGINE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS COMPANY. - A report was presented to Councils yesterday by the Northern Liberties Gas Company, showing the extent of their operations the past year. The receipts were as follows:—For gas, \$147,081-21; for coke and tar, \$13,930 o7; total, \$191,011 28. The Trustees say that "the operations of this Com-pany vary little from year to year; the necessity for supplying the public with a satisfactory light enforce alike a uniform and proper atten-tion to the manufacture of the article, and a due regard to the condition and order of the work. The net price of gas to private consumers is \$3.09 per thousand feet; to all lamps used at the public expense one-half that price. The portion consumed by the public lamps is about one-fifth of the whole product of the works, which, at \$1 545, fixes the mean at about \$2.78 per thousand feet. By direction of Congress he United States tax on gas has been heretofore added to be bill as a special item, and not in-corporated in the price of gas. This form of collection will be aftered from and after the 30th of April, 1867, when gas companies will he required to pay the tax without making the distinct charge in the bills. A change will then be effected, indeed, with a change also in the rate of tax, likely to result in a reduction to consumers in the aggregate cost of gas."

SALE OF STEAM TUGS .- Messrs. Powell & West sold at auction yestorday the steam tug J. H. Hammett for \$11,700 to New York parties: they also sold at the same time the steam tug E. A. Souder, for \$5250, to Mr. Charles Larsen,

THE AMERICAN SURDAY SCHOOL USION.— In: t evening, at the First Baptist Church, fir ad and Arch streets, Rev. Dr. Dane Board-man, pastor, a meeting was held, under the suspices of the American Sunday School Union.

Union.

The proceedings were opened by reading several verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy.

Mr. Stephen Paxson, of Illinois, stated that the object of the meeting was to set forth the missignary aspect of the American Sunday School Union. Since he was twenty-seven years of age, he had been engaged as a subordinate agent.

Within the past seventeen years he had orga nized in his obstrict 1188 Sunday Schools, fined 1775 others, employing 23,021 teachers and 177,20 scholars. These schools are created in a heady district by calling the attention of the resident in the necessity, and requesting their co-operation, securing a suitable building, obtaining a corpetent gentleman as superintendent, and then yielding and revisiting it until 1 was cotablished upon permenent ground. These cad cost but a little effort from a missionary, along by a few dollars from this society, and there

by a few dollars from this society, and there is no other way for spending money that returns so great an interest in perpetuity.

In Illinois the schools have not kept pace with the growth of the community, and the great need is live, earnest men, to go into the fields ripe for barvest.

Rev. W. T. Farrow, of South Carolina, deemed that if this Union could secure the good for which it was organized, it was worthy of the aid of all our Christian brethren. A twelve months' of all our Christian brethren. A twelve months record of what it had done in his district, con-vinced him that it was worthy of the approbation of all and should obtain their aid. had been there disbanded. Churches closed libraries scattered, and under this condition of affairs, this Society unfurled its banner for ac-

In 1860 there were 114 counties, with over 1,000,000 inhabitants; in 1800 there were over 400,000 scholars in the Sabbath Schools, while in the last conventions only 40,000 were an nounced. Out of these 418 schools 235 were or ganized within the last year by the labors of the Union Missionaries. Had this society the means to send others there, there are noble men ready to go out among the people. Only three are at present in the field, and twenty would not be enough to do all the good that is necessary. Philadelphia has escaped the ra-vages of this late dreadful war, and should nour out unstinted contributions to further the good work.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. - The annexed statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during January, as compared with the same

period in 1800:-	1866.				
For. Steamships 2 Ships 1 Brigs Barques 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Coast, 1 1 40 5 9 2	Total 2 2 1 2 41 5 9 2 2	For. 3 1 6 6 4 — —	Coast, 3 2 107 90 62 80 83	Total 8 1 1 9 8 111 90 62 80 38
The falling o month is attribut Horse-shoe.					

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.-At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Central Sta-tion, William F. Quinn was charged with being concerned in the stealing of clothes from a line. Held in \$1000 bail for his appearance on Sat-

Robert Fleming was charged with hiring a hack and taking away the goods stolen from F.
A. Hoyt & Co. some time since. Fleming was
on the nucleon arrived at Sixth and Fitzwater streets. The driver or use that Fleming was the one who hired him to drive the goods to Water street, above Callow-hill, and that he had known him for a year. Held for a further bearing.

SOT DIFFS' HOME .- The following is a state ment of the changes occurring in the Soldiers' Home during the month of January, 1867;—The number of immates in the Home, January 1st, was 179 white and 6 colored; the number admitted to the Home during the month was 31; the number discharged or left the Home was 24; the number in the Home, February 1st, is 186 white and 6 colored; total, 192

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past eleven o'clock last night a slight fire occurred in the cellar of Belifield's Foundry, Broad street, below Button-wood. It was caused by the explosion of a gas

CAMBEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS .- Last evening the regular meeting of Councils was held in the Chamber, President Hill in the chair. The only business of importance transacted was the reception of the report of the Finance Committee, by which it appears that the amount of taxes collected is for school purposes, \$995.96; city account, \$7111.27. The amount uncollected \$23,708.40.

The following resolution, offered by John S. Lee, was adopted:—

**Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to revise the city charter, and present the same to this body for

consideration. The Chair appointed Messrs. Lee, Merriwether, and Cooper to constitute the Committee. Adjourned.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to on new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first amonly one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process resore Ladies, Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states, witnow mjoring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable as to warrant perfect satisfiction to all who may favor us with the patronage. LADIES DRESNES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be gennine or not.

or hot.

Opera Cloaks and Mantilias, Curtains, Table Covers
Carpets, Veivet, Bibbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and
rebnished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer
and Winter-Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the staff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of
staffes removed without cleaning the whole. All orders
are excetted under our immediate supervision, and
satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call fand examination of our process is respectfully solicited ALBEDYLL & MARX,

No. 310 RACE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SILES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS.

No. 1182 MARKET Street. PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES Warranted superior to any others in use. LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by , alling, and Never Become Glossy. These States have been unanimously adopted by the tourd of Courfel for use in the Public Schools of Phila-eiphia and also by the school authorities of Baltimore

Board of Carlot Board of the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
and Washington. Also
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the pablic. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J NEWTON PEIROE & CO.,
No. 417 N. ELEVER *** No. 11 N. CAUTION — Beware of the Imitation Books & d Pasteboard States offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our stated goods. The gennine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is peled and mailage, Patented Fac. 10, 1888

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Family Circle. 38

Amphitheatre. 38

Prosceptum Frivate Boxes. 18-00

Balcopy Private Boxes. 5-08

Seats secured, without extra charge at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music. U2 1 34 NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH,

MR AND MES. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
BENEFIT OF
MES. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE ATTRACTIVE PIECES.

Scenic Play of THE SHAMROCK; OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

N.E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Commences at ...

THIS (Priday) EVENING, February 1.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM...

BROUGHAM IN THREE PARTS.

BROUGHAM AS KING POWHAFAN,

In his own popular Extravaganza of

PUCAHONTAS.

BROUGHAM AS HARRY JASPER,

In Haidwick's Comic Drama of

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

BROUGHAM AS MICKEY MAGRAW,

in bis own Comedicita of The NUMBER.

in his own Comedictia of LOVE AND MURDER. MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. LAST WEER OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON, THE GREAT DRAMA, THE HIDDEN BAND, MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FEILX A. VINCENT, THE IRISH LOVER and HOW TO PAY THE RENT. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 20 clock.

WITHOUT DELAY, TO THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, At Institute Hall, Wilmington, Dela-

ware, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 21.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

\$200.000; to be dissinated to Ticket Holders; 25.000 Gins including \$10.000 in Gold; 16 Valuable Farms; besides Sewing Machines; Books; Works of Art, Jewelry, etc etc.
A GIFT FOR EACH TICKET-HOLDER.
Single Tickets, \$1. 5 Tickets, \$4 50.
Address orders by mail to
PRIESILY, SCOTT & CO. Managers,
No. 707 MARKET Street,
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COTTISH MATINEE - SATURDAY AT 2 COTTISH MATINEE - SATURDAL AL

o'clock-ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. TANTH and
CHESNUT Streets.-MR KENNEDY will sing ravorise
songs. Miss KENNEDY will play Scattish Reets.
Admission, 50 cents. Children and nurses, halfprice.

TO AVOID THE CROWDS AT THE BOX-office in the Evening, secure your seats for MR. G. L. FOX'S BENEFIC FRIDAY NIGHT, ARCH STREET THEATRE, JACK AND GILL. 131 2t

COSTUMESI COSTUMESI

A Splendid Assortment of COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES

FOR MASQUERADES, Are offered to the attention or the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY

Of I wenty-five Years' Establishment, No. 917 RACE Street, North Side. Every effort will be made to please the taste or thos

who attend the Carnival Balls of the season. Masks of every description for sale. W. C. DESMOND, 158m

No. 917 RACE Street. NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above THESNUT,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNOROSS & DIXE & S MINSTREELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW
BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
830

J. L. CAENGROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEAL RS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
BCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1244'

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC RE-hearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3% o'clock. Engagements made by acdressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vinc. 11 5 3m THE PIAROS WHICH WE MANU-to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workman-ship, curability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-

5 295 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND
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NO 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESH AND
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waterials may rely on being artistically fitted, and
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plied with the materials. 7 185 SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low srices, together with our usus uscrimen of SADDLERY, ETC.

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